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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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EQUAL RIGHTS.

From the Somerset Democrat.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—With your permission, the writer of this will start out by saying that he always has been, and ever shall be, a devoted friend and a zealous supporter of the Constitution and the Union of these States—that he is what is generally denominated a white man; and without intending the least disparagement to our adopted citizens, "native and to the manor born"—and that the dearest ties that bind him to the North are identified with it, and more especially with the good old State of Pennsylvania. He has nothing to ask in the shape of political favors, nor does he expect to receive any reward for services rendered in the past or to be rendered in the future—and nothing influences him in his devotion to our common country, but a spirit of patriotism which is as pure as it is loyal and just.

With this preface, which it is hoped will not be considered in the slightest degree as egotistical, let me ask, have we any Secessionists in our town or county—that is, men who approve and justify the recent dismemberment of the Union, and who are likewise willing and ready to proffer and render aid to the so-styled "Southern Confederacy?" You are, no doubt, very well aware, that this charge of secessionism has been daily preferred against a number of our most worthy citizens, both directly and indirectly. Inuendoes are thrown out—the most despicable of all other modes of accusation—that such and such an individual is in league with the South, and a traitor to the Union. These assertions and inuendoes are made on the merest pretext, without even the shadow of justification, intermingled with curses and threats, disgraceful in themselves and to their authors, and discreditable to the community in which we live, and are wholly directed against individuals who have heretofore been members of the Democratic party. In not a single instance has any other kind of a partizan been thus stigmatized. If there is treason here, it is charged upon Democrats, and upon them alone. Why this is so, let the public determine. If there is a mystery in it, it is the most mysterious thing on record. But we opine there is no mystery about it at all. It is but the malignancy of party prejudice—the petty malice of political enemies, and constitutes the worst and basest passions of sectional partizanship. For being thus accused some of our most respectable citizens have been held up to ridicule; have been threatened with a coat of "tar and feathers," and even with the gibbet itself. Now, we ask,

> "Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder?"

And by whom are these threats made? Why, by the very men, of all others—whatever may be their love for the Union—who bluster and boast the most, and who have not the moral courage to face the common enemy; who will never seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," and who, while they possesses the boldness of the lion, they lack the bravery of a sheep. But such charges are not to be believed—they have not even the semblance of truth—because it is unnatural in itself that men of the North would war against their own homes and firesides; and when we hear accusations of this nature imputed to them by so many, we are almost led to imagine that pandemonium has been evacuated—that

> "Hell is empty,
> And all the devils are here!"

Now, for my part, Messrs Editors, and it is uttered in the profoundest sincerity, I do not believe that there is a solitary Secessionist, or Disunion man, resident within the limits of the county of Somerset. I know the people of this region too well; have too high an appreciation of them as a whole, and have too much confidence in their patriotism and in their fidelity to the Union to suspect, even for an instant, that we have traitors in our midst. All men are entitled to their opinions, and they must be permitted to enjoy them. My own sympathies heretofore have been with the South, and I am not ashamed, or afraid, to make the acknowledgment. But the aspect of things has been changed. Government property has been seized—the flag of the nation has been trampled in the dust, and hostilities have been commenced by the seceded States.—That the South has been unjustly dealt with—that her constitutional rights have, to a considerable extent, been disregarded and trampled under foot, and that she has not been allowed that equality to which she was entitled, I know—and to which every honest and candid man must acknowledge. That this has been the case, is most true. True to the letter, and so plain to the comprehension of every one, that the "way-faring man, though a fool," must have been cognizant of it. By what process it was effected, and by whom, it is not my purpose here to inquire. We have enough to do now, every man of us, to stand by the flag of our country, and to "keep step to the music of the Union," without taking up our time in discanting on party politics. Freedom of opinion in all things is the corner-stone of our political fabric. It was asserted and gloriously maintained by our forefathers in the war of the Revolution; and subsequently, when the Elder Adams sought to muzzle the Press, it was vindicated in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency.—And is it again to be nullified, and, perhaps, abrogated, under the rule of Abraham Lincoln? Are his political parasites, the blusterers, the the sycophants, the self-esteemed bullies, and the place hunters, par-excellence, who cringe and fawn like very spaniels at the feet of the "powers that be"—to hang Democrats for the mere expression of opinion in regard to what has caused the present deplorable state of affairs? Are they to be constituted our dictators as to what we shall think and what we shall utter? Are they to control our consciences, mould our opinions, and make us lick the rod that smites us? Let me tell such of them as contemplate anything of this sort, that they had better try it on first. No power under this government can make slaves of white men; and when the time does come, if ever it should, when the liberties of this country are destroyed, and such a species of tyranny permanently established, may it be sunk deeper in the fathomless ocean than plummet ever sounded.

The author of this, as you very well know, did not aid in bringing the present federal dynasty into power. He thanks his God that he opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln. No blow of that kind did he ever strike against the perpetuity of the rich inheritance of our forefathers. And whatever may be the final result, it cannot in truth be said of the Democratic party that it, in any way, produced the rebellion that now exists South of Mason's & Dixon's line. Although no imputation, like unto this, can, in justice, be laid at the door of the Democracy of the country, still it is the duty of every one, without regard to political antecedents, to stand boldly up in these troublous and perilous times, and render that aid to the Government which will crush out the spirit of rebellion, protect the government property, and perpetuate the American Union. But let us discountenance, one and all, that spirit of malignity which basely seeks to stigmatize and defame those of our people who entertain sentiments, not of hostility to the Union, but who may have expressed sympathy for our Southern brethern under the present peculiar condition of things. Let us know no North, nor no South, but rally as one man in defence of the stars and stripes, protect the government, and thus help to work out our "manifest destiny."

In conclusion, let me say, that what is here written has not been engendered by any spirit of ill-will. I have "nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice." What has baen uttered has been done more with a view to curb the insolence and impetuosity of a pack of braggadocias and busy-bodies, than for any other purpose. If it shall produce a good effect, the object for which it is written will be gained.—If otherwise, it will be time fruitlessly spent in an endeavor to correct an evil. A fictitious signature is herewith appended, having no desire at present to appear in the public prints over my own name; but if any one shall feel aggrieved at anything contained in this article, you are at perfect liberty to make known its author.

JEFFERSON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican.)

THE GREAT OUTRAGE OF THE DAY.

Nothing short of a judicial investigation will appease the righteous indignation of the people against the parties engaged in defrauding the State, and plundering the soldiers by imposing upon them the most worthless supplies. This is due alike to the brave men who have gone out to fight our battles, to the honest merchants who have been compromised, to the people of the Commonwealth, and to the United States, as the General Government will be called upon ultimately to foot some of the bills.

No man of ordinary intelligence, who makes a critical examination of Governor CURTIN's exhibit of the disbursement of the military fund of the State, can fail to detect on almost every page such evidences of jobbery and malfeasance as lawyers are accustomed to style "badges of fraud." The prices are exorbitant; some bills are so made out as to conceal instead of to exhibit the particulars of the purchase; petty bills are certified and sworn to with great formality, while large ones are hurried through the accounting offices, and paid upon the bare certificate of irresponsible and inexpert agents; *middlemen* are resorted to, and a large proportion of the supplies of clothing would disgrace the common jails of the country as clothing for felons. We merely recapitulate these points here, as they have been already referred to at length.

The parties who seem to have surrounded the military fund of the State in close column, will remind a naturalist of a gigantic mollusc with unbounded stomach for absorption, and with tentaculæ extended in all directions, and rapidly revolving in search of prey. The disclosure would be humiliating at any time; but when we reflect that all this extortion, imposition and abuse have been practised not only upon the State, but upon the gallant men who have left their workshops, their business, their families and their homes, to fight the battles of the Union, it is calculated to excite, as it has excited, a feeling of intense indignation and disgust.

Among the many inquiries that have been sent to this office on the subject, is one which asks whether the soldier is really victimized, as well as the State. We answer yes. Upon him the imposition, or plunder, or whatever it may be justly called, is direct. His clothing is, virtually, a part of his pay. For each year of service he is allowed a specified number of garments; and if these, whether from ill usage or bad quality, are unsufficient, he must buy others out of the small pittance he is paid in cash.—Thus, he is entitled in his first year to two caps, two coats, three pairs of trowsers, four pairs of shoes, &c. A pair of trowsers is, therefore, expected to give an average wear of four months and a pair of shoes to last three months—and the excellent work turned out by the General Government is fully equal to this service. But if the soldiers are furnished with miserable apologies for shoes and trowsers, such as have been sent from Camp Scott to this office, which went all to pieces in two days' wear, the supply of clothing for a year would last but little more than a week. In such case, the soldier is compelled to draw for further clothing out of his pay, and if the additional supplies are no better than the first, it is easy to calculate how soon his eleven dollars a month will be exhausted, and his body left in rags. From this, the dullest mind can perceive how emphatically true is the statement, that this wretched business is direct plunder of the soldier.

We repeat that the manner in which these supplies have been furnished, their quality and price, and the extraordinary agencies which have been brought into requisition, must be judicially examined. The meeting of the Legislature is too far off, and besides that body is itself corrupt from center to circumfereuce. There is business here for grand juries and district attorneys not alone of the State but of the United States, for Governor CURTIN informs the Legislature that "the accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department of this State will be mainly reimbursed by the United States." We urge it upon the attention of the grand inquest of the county and General Government. While there remains a spark of the patriotism now burning so brightly througout the Free States such a gross wrong should not go unpunished.

A SCREW LOOSE IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

The session in the House of Representatives on Friday was prolonged until a late hour in the afternoon, debating a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Williams. It is alleged that the appropriation of $500,000, made by the Legislature to arm and equip the military and place the State on a war footing, has been expended—every dollar of it—and it is but right that those who voted for the appropriation, as well as the tax-payers, should know what has become of the money. Not having been present during the debate we are unable to say how far it was carried but we learn that it was exceedingly warm, and strong insinuations were made that money had been used for purposes not contemplated by the act, and that the State was "bleeding" for the benefit of speculators. That there is some foundation for these rumors may be inferred from the following received from Camp Curtin:

"Can any one *interested* in furnishing the blankets for the volunteers give the cause of the original blankets being *cut in two*; for we are freezing, with only a half blanket to shield us from the cold and damp." SOLDIER.

The Legislature has ordered an investigation and we hope they will find out the actual price of *half* a Mackinaw or Indian blanket.

At a time like this, when the patriotic people of Pennsylvania are ready to pour out their blood and treasure like water to support the Government, it will not do to trifle with them. The tax payers of Pennsylvania we believe are willing to be taxed to the last cent to prove to the world that Republican Government is not a failure, but they will not coolly submit to men enriching themselves by their patriotism. We hope that all through whose hands any of the $500,000 have passed will be able to prove a clean record. If not, it will be all the worse for them.—*Harrisburg Union.*

THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN THE ARMY.—The New York Express, in reply to the Tribune says, that so strong is the New York city Democratic and Whig element of the army now in and about Washington, *that if an election were to occur here to-day, the very absence of Democratic voters would probably throw the city into Republican hands though the Democrats and Union men have here* 30,000 *majority*. The enlistments of anti-Republicans in the following Regiments in Washington, are from 80 to 90 per cent, viz:

The New York 7th.
The New York 71st.
The New York 69th.
The New York 5th.
The New York 8th.
The New York 13th.
The New York 5th.

The New York 69th, is said to have in it but ten men that voted for Lincoln! if it be "treason" to say that such men volunteer to uphold the Union and the Flag, in the ratio of four to one Republican, make the most of it, Mr. Tribune—for such treason we shall repeat and repeat at will, as facts justify us—because it demonstrates that when Union Whigs and Democrats proclaimed,

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS," they were ready to die, even, to uphold their Proclamation,—and were "Union Savers" in earnest.

Far be it from us, though,—even with such great facts before us to maintain our assertion, that though 80 per cent. of the men in the army are opposed to Lincoln,—to say all Republicanism is without patriotism. We give the Tribune the full benefit of its statement, that,

St. Lawrence, Monroe, Jefferson, Onondaga, Oneida; and other strongly Republican counties, have contributed largely to swell the ranks of volunteers; and, though their men are mainly in camp at Elmira and elsewhere, that is not their fault.

The ratio of Democrats, we hear, however, is large, very large, even in these counties. The interior Regiments that have passed through here, such as Col. Pratt's, were three Democrats to one Republican.

From the Journal of Commerce.

HAVE WE A CONSTITUTION?

The patriotic uprising of the people in defence of the Constitution, and the flag which symbolizes it, very naturally turns one's thoughts to the sacred instrument for which the whole North (at least) now manifests so much interest; and if I mistake not the meaning of the very Constitution which we all so much value, it is at present in great danger of being sacrificed in the house of its friends. What are its most important provisions and safeguards? We read in the 8th article as follows:

"*The Congress* shall have power * * * to declare war; * * * to raise and support armies; * * * to provide and maintain a navy; * * * to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions."

All this, be it remembered "*the Congress*," can do,—and no other power under the Constitution is authorized to do it. The president has no more authority "to raise and support armies"—"to provide and maintain a navy"—or to call forth the militia in any other way except as the Congress has previously by law provided,—than has the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the Mayor of the City of New York. But what have we seen within the last thirty days? I say nothing of the original call by the President for the militia of the different States, to "Suppress insurrection," which is predicated on the Acts of 1795,—an Act which in its very terms limits the service to "the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress." But what I particularly refer to here, is the proclamation of the President, for a military force not to serve pursuant to the Act of 1795, till the 3d of August next, which will be thirty days after the next meeting of Congress, but for "three years," unless sooner discharged. More than that, he also by proclamation adds several regiments of regulars to the existing army of the United States. In other words, the President has undertaken, without the shadow of constitutional authority, "to raise and support armies,"—when the language of the Constitution confines that power to Congress the Representatives of the people, and the States. More than this, he is providing by purchase an immense navy, beyond anything that Congress ever thought of; when the Constitution which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend, confides the power "to provide and maintain a navy" to the Congress," [illegible] that body only.

The expenditures from the public treasury for the *new* army and *new* navy, called forth on the executive proclamation, are beyond anything ever before known under the government; every dollar of which is taken from the treasury without any previous appropriation by law. What then becomes of that other fundamental provision of the Constitution which declares, that—

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law?"

I repeat the question, "have a Constitution?" It may be said that the necessity of the case requires us to ignore our constitutional obligations. If so, then let us, for the sake of consistency, cease talking about "defending" or "upholding" the Constitution, or taking it as the basis of our military and naval operations. But this plea of "necessity" is that of the one-man power, and ever has been, the world over. Is it asked, what should have been done under the novel circumstances which had been precipitated upon the country? I answer, the same that was done during the Administration of General Jackson. That distinguished chieftain with all his proclivities to "take the responsibility," was ever careful to take it within the limits of the Constitution. When South Carolina nullified, he asked and obtained from "the Congress," what is well known as "the force bill," a stringent enactment, limited in its terms to a short period, and which enabled him to use the military and naval forces provided for him by the constitutional authority—the Congress—to put down the incipient rebellion. A similar bill was before the last Congress and should have been passed. That it was not, is owing to the friends of President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. They were both in Washington at the time,—their friends had majorities in both Houses, (after the withdrawal of the Southern members.) and a single word or hint from the then President elect, or his premier, then sitting in the Senate, would have put the bill through, as easily as the force bill was put through in the days of Jackson. Their remissness in this respect is no apology for a subsequent resort to the one-man power. The President might, with much more propriety, have called the new Congress together at the earliest possible period, instead of postponing it to the 4th of July, that he might ask at their hands the new army, the new navy, and the constitutional "appropriations made by law" for their maintenance and support.

PATRICK HENRY.

☞A would-be-fashionable young lady who had sacrificed everything to appearance, once told some of her newly-made acquaintenances that the familiar old man laboring in the yard was the wood sawyer. Having gone thus far, she was base enough to carry out the lie, and when he came in for a moment, and stood upon the threshold of the door, with a childish smile warming up the wrinkle of his face into sunniness in anticipation of the dear name of father, she schooled herself to say, coldly, pointing to the yard:

"We can't pay you till the whole is done."

The old father gazed for a moment in astonishment, comprehended the whole duplicity, and turned away broken hearted. Truly the iron then entered his soul, for

> "O, who can tell,
> How sharper than a serpent s tooth it is
> To have a thankless child."

From the Journal of Commerce.

JUSTICE CAMPBELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The chief basis on which the North has so enthusiastically rushed into the war, is its rectitude. This idea of rectitude was originated by the attack on Sumter. That attack was pronounced aggressive and the inauguration of war, rebellion and treason to the Federal Government. The insult to the flag, the symbol of freedom, was, with many, the paramount crime. Then came the higher patriotism of resistance to anarchy, supports of government.

Without these controlling ideas and sentiments, there could never have been secured such a fusion of antagonistic political views, such an absorption of all other thoughts and feelings in the one grand idea of patriotism.—To even hint at anything else than this, as the inspiring motive of the movement, was to tread closely on the verge of treason; to question its rectitude was to fly in the face of the populace and all prevalent opinion, was to subject oneself to the faggot or the halter.

Those, especially, who take their rules of life from the Bible, and whose patriotism can never be strong when not permeated by a *sense of right*, will look with much interest for the explanation which Judge Campbell has so long awaited in vain, from Secretary Seward. As the matter now stands before the public, it is so clear a case of deception and of overreaching the confidence of friendship and sincerity, that it goes far toward changing the issue, and abating the sympathy of those who stood up *en masse* with the Administration, under a high sense of right. Should that sense of right. Should that sense of right be impaired, the "sacred and holy cause" so dear to the hearts of the people, so prominent in the prayers and preaching of the pulpit, might lose much of its sanctity. We must hold the conscience of the clergy and of other good men, if we expect to retain their enthusiastic devotion to any case. Only this has given abolitionism its power.

If, then, the silence of Secretary Seward in regard to the testimony of Judges Campbell and Nelson, two of the most honorable and respectable of men, is to be understood as a tacit assent, on his part, to its substantial truth, it throws on the Administration the responsibility of slamming the door of conciliation in the very face of those who came to smoke the pipe of peace.

No complaint can, certainly, be made against Justice Campbell for this publication. It is no breach of confidence; but rather both a private and a public duty, of the discharge of which Mr. Seward was notified in the correspondence itself. Besides, candor, patriotism and truth all demand it.

It was wrong, *decidedly wrong*, for Secretary Seward to impress Judge Campbell with the "entire confidence" that Sumter would not be supplied or re-enforced, and leave him and Justice Nelson under that impression, whilst the Cabinet was *actively engaged and intending* to do both. It was some like Punic faith, and might pass for smart war policy; but it certainly imparts somewhat of justification to the attack on Sumter, and detracts materially from the *prestige* we presumed we had in that notorious affair.

It has rather an ugly face, to say the least, as you look at it in the mirror of the Gospel; and we shall probably wish, in the future, that this page of the history could be expunged.

QUERE.

How the Soldiers are Swindled.

We copy the following extract of a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican paper, from a visitor to Camp Scott, in reference to the miserable clothing furnished in the name of the State to the troops now there:

In the Quartermaster's Department of General Wynkoop,s Brigade I was shown a pile of pantaloons (eight-five pair,) some of which had been worn eight or ten days, others three or four, some one day, and some only two hours, and others, still, which had only been *tried on*, and yet there was not a single one of all these pants that was not wholly worthess. In a word, the material *was so rotten* that the slightest tension would tear it. General Wynkoop informed the writer he expected at least four hundred to be condemned. I procured a pair of these pantaloons, which will reach me by exrpess to-day, and which I shall take pleasure in submitting to the inspection of any parties who may feel disposed to doubt this statement. General Wynkoop, as well as several other prominent officers, assured me that many of the soldiers were compelled to wear their overcoats all the time to hide the rents in their pantaloons.

I was next shown a sample of the shoes, and was permitted to bring one of them with me. This shoe has been worn *two days*, and yet it is as guiltless of a *sole* as the man, (if man he may be called) who made it. I also brought a sample of the in-sole of these shoes, which, for the credit of the manufacturer, I am happy to state is made of *real good pine shavings*.—He was determined to keep up his reputation in this particular at all events. Several of the officers assured me that the heels would frequently fall off in one hour from the time they were first put on the men's feet. Some of the men would not wear them at all, but sold them for twenty-five cents a pair, and then bought good ones from the shoe merchants of York.

Attention was next directed to the blankets. It is a desecration of the name to call the dirty looking flimsy things shown as blankets. The worst punishment I could desire for the contractor who furnished them, would be to compell him to sleep under twenty of them with the thermometer at zero. He would freeze to death in an hour. The texture is of the coarsest kind, and the material of the commonest character. In a stiff breeze the wind would pass through them almost as freely as through a fishing net.

The contractor, who furnished the overcoats, must be a fancy man. His tastes are not unlike those of Jacob of old, who gave his son Joseph "a coat of many colors." In some cases, these coats contained cloth of three or four different shades of color.

Now, Messrs. Editors, is it not painful to think that such things are permitted, and is it not scandalous that no steps have been taken to correct this crying evil? A prominent official of this State, just from Washington, says the meanness of the equipents of the Pennsylvania troops there, has earned for them the unenviable *sobriquet* of the "*dirty* shirt boys."

Is this not humiliating to our State pride? First in the field, the most liberal of all the States with men and money, it is a deplorable fact that our State authorities designedly or innocently, have fallen into the hands of rapacious contractors, who are paid enormous sums for clothing, which is so inferior to that furnished the soldery of other States, that our men are made a by-word when they put it on.

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

The reasons given by the Democratic Senators for refusing to vote for the $500,000 appropriation to arm the State are beginning to be realized in their full force. Up to this time no money has been expended for arms, and yet we venture to say, that if all the bills contracted in the army movements and the equipments purchased were paid to-day, there would be a very small balance of the appropriation on hand.

Within a day or two, revelations of an astounding nature have been made, which go to show that unprincipled men are turning the whole affair into a grand speculation, and a Legislative investigation is freely talked of.

Ws are told that the contractors who are now engaged at the Girard House in Philadelphia, in getting up clothing for the army, have turned the whole operation into a grand speculation and are making a nice thing of it. It is said that they charge the State for each military coat made $2.25, while they pay the women who do the work only 70 cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy have volunteered to make up these garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in *somebody* receives two dollars and twenty-five cents. The same may be said of everything else, even to the manufacture of shirts. Material is purchased at a certain price, and bills, with a certain percentage added, are rendered, which percentage is of course fobbed by somebody.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Gibbet the Contemptible Thieves.

We copy the following article from the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a Republican paper:

We are not without reports from Washington and other points nearer home, that contractors, commissariats, &c., are basely attempting to speculate on our soldiers necessities. There are many men so lost to honor, conscience and patriotism that they would poison a whole army if they could fill their own pockets, and these hungry leeches are now beginning to appear. They should be held up to public scorn, and swept out of decent society by the withering indignation of the whole people. Hunt down the traitors and give them no quarter. No matter what the social station or political rank of the offenders, they should be taught that the hour of their country's extreme peril is no time to gamble with the health and comfort and even lives of their brave and sacrificing defenders. The contractors for supplying armies with provisions and clothing have always been a pest to the service. Washington and Jackson were more perplexed, disheartened and exasperated, by the thieving propensities of contractors, than by the operations of hostile forces. The flower of the English army perished in the Crimea through the negligence of contractors, the incapacity of officers, and the inadequacy of the system—known as "red tapeism"—of providing for troops. It was to have been expected that the contractors would have a rich harvest in the hurry and confusion of organizing the volunteer army for the support of the Government. This expectation has not been disappointed. There has been extensive swindling. We are now through the worst of the preliminaries. Henceforth there will be time and opportunity to look sharply after the thieves. Let them be hunted down, exposed and punished. Keep close watch on the appropriations and see that no legislative or political thief will dare extort money from the necsities of his country, at any rate without meeting, as he richly merits, the scorn and contempt of a whole nation.

IN LOVE WITH CALICO.

"Calico dresses are a grand institution. Delaines, silks, and even satins are good enough in their place—in the parlor or band-box, and all such; but after all the old 'stand by,' the substantial, is the shilling calico. Care must be taken not to soil the silk, nothing must come in contact with the nice dress that will rumple and stain it; but the calico, that's made for work, and, as the 'highfalutins' say 'nobly does it fulfill its mission.' Silk rarely finds its way into the realities of life; that is into the kitchen at home, or into the hut of the suffering abroad.

"Calico seems to be always more willing and ready to give want than silk. It is a curious fact of our nature, that the nicer our dress the harder our heart is, as if when dressed in silk we changed our natures and rose above base worldly things. What! our silk dress be seen near enough to that poor woman to give her assistance, or drabbling into a dirty hut? No, never! Calico might do it; silk, its' just impossible.

"But when in addition to all Calico comes in, rosy with the exercise of kitchen duties which it knows how to do well, and loves to do dearly, and sits down at the piano or melodeon, and makes the liquid melody flow sweetly forth; aye, even blending its own sweet voice with the music of the instrument, then we appreciate Calico."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : MAY 31, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

G. H. SPANG,
May 10th, '61. Chairman.

Let us Stand by Our Colors!

Ever since the formation of the Government a party has existed whose mission has been to guard with jealous care the liberties of the people of the Union. Under the leadership of Jefferson, it succeeded in defeating the efforts of its opponents, the Federalists, to establish a consolidated, concentrated Government, which was to have shorn the States of their individual sovereignty, and to have eventually fused separate and independent Commonwealths into one common empire, with a general government making laws for and executing them upon the people, with regard to their local as well as their general interests. Under the administration of Madison, it secured to American Commerce the freedom of the seas, and vindicated the liberties of American seamen, and this against the protest and active opposition of its Federal enemies. Under Jackson, it overthrew that old Federal dragon, the United States Bank, and again preserved the nation from the threatening danger. Under Polk it acquired for the Union the golden hills of California, and under Pierce and Buchanan it contended valiantly and till the last hour for the equality of the States and the preservation of the Union. All this while, in all these contests for the liberty and welfare of the people, this party, the grand old Democratic organization, was bitterly opposed by another party banded together, primarily, for the purpose of obtaining Government patronage, and secondarily for the overthrow of the Democratic policy and the establishment of a concentrated and powerful political dynasty. Under various names, too numerous to mention, this opposition party came forward to do battle with the Democracy. Nearly always unsuccessful, it at last hit upon the diabolic expedient of dividing the people into sectional parties.—To this end the question of slavery was brought into the foreground of the political arena, the anti-slavery Republican party organized all over the North, and *"Freemont and Freedom,"* proclaimed as its watchword. Thus the first sectional anti-Union party was established, and its appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people of the North, partially resisted in 1856, succeeded in 1860, to elevate a man to the Presidential chair, whose avowed and cherished belief was that "The Union could not continue to exist half free and half slave," and who had declared that he "hated slavery almost as much as any abolitionist." The North being thus sectionalized, the South, on the principle that one extreme begets another, soon united in an attitude of antagonistic sectionalism. The result, as the National Democracy had always predicted, was revolution, and, now, our beloved country is on the very verge of dissolution and anarchy. In this emergency the representatives of the Democracy, the voters of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, are asked to disband their organization, and to join hands with the men who established the *first sectional party* in the country, and by obtaining a *cross* with those excellent haters of one half of the Union, to improve the Union blood of the National Democracy! In this critical period, the good old Democrats of Pennsylvania, are asked to fuse with the men whose persistence in the madness of sectionalism, despite the warnings and the adjurations of good and true men, has brought upon the country the ruin, desolation and horrors of civil war! Democrats! Will you give up your organization, now, when your opponents stand aghast at the very work of their own hands? Will you join them, now, merely because they desire you to shoulder a portion of their own iniquity? We know the response of your hearts. You will stand to your colors. You will march to victory under the banners of Democracy, the Stars and Stripes, the time-honored symbol of equal rights and the greatest good to the greatest number!

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Another Despotic Outrage.

By order of the Administration at Washington all the telegraphic despatches placed on file for the past three years, at the telegraph offices in New York city, have been seized, and are now undergoing the inspection of the myrmidons of Abraham Lincoln. Thus the sacred privacy of the family is invaded, and secrets unconnected with public affairs, but interwoven with the dearest interests of domestic life, laid bare to the gaze of prying officials. Louis Napoleon would not dare to do the like, for fear of a Parisian *emeute* tumbling him from his throne. The Czar of Russia would not venture upon a deed so far out-stripping his own absolute power, lest his subjects might send him, an exile, to Siberia. But Abraham, the First, the demigod of a deluded and willingly enslaved people, can seize private property, invade the sanctity of the secrets of home, and grasp the very heartstrings of his pliant *subjects*, without a murmur of protest against his tyranny and usurpation.

The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, commenting upon the announcement of this despotic outrage speaks as follows:

"What is this which the President has done? Simply this; by his own fiat, and not only without color of law, but against all law, he has seized upon all the original dispatches which private individuals have during the last year, deposited in the telegraph offices of the principal cities for transmission to their correspondents. These dispatches are confidential, and it is a criminal offence for a telegraph operator to divulge them. But the President at one fell swoop takes possession of them all, violates their confidential character, and exposes to the eyes of his agents all the private correspondence of the country, whether of a business, political, or social character.

The next step may be, to seize all the letters in the post offices and open and read them.—This would be quite as justifiable as the seizure of telegraphic dispatches. The public mind of England was startled a few years ago by the discovery that the post office had been violated in a few instances by the government, and suspected letters had been opened to obtain information. A storm of indignation was poured upon the head of the Minister who sanctioned this violation of private correspondence. If the President has done what the Tribune above alleges, we do not hesitate to donounce the act as a high-handed outrage, unexampled under a free government, and only congenial to a despotism.

A SCREW LOOSE AT HARRISBURG!

Curtin's Attorney General Resigns!

Considerable stir has been created in political circles, by the resignation of Attorney General Samuel A. Purviance. We have been convinced, for some time, that there was something rotten in the Gubernatorial family, but did not think that the stench of the corruption would be so great as to drive out a member thereof. Mr. Purviance has done well in severing his connection with the infamous administration of Gov. Curtin, and no man will step into the place vacated by him, without being justly suspected of willingness to assist the corrupt Executive in his schemes of plunder and peculation. We append a copy of Mr. Purviance's letter of resignation. Our readers will remark the tone of quiet but severe contempt pervading this brief epistle.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, May 24, 1861.

TO ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

For reasons which appeal to my self-respect I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration.

I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

The Magazines.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—We have before us the June number, being the commencement of the *Twenty-third Volume*, of this able and always interesting periodical. There is a savor of freshness and novelty about the pages of *Harper* that is exceedingly grateful to the taste of the general reader. The illustrated articles are always original and peculiar, and the Editor's Drawer is a feature not to be found in any other magazine in existence. The contents of the June number, are: "The Coast Rangers of California;" "Recrimination;" "Adventures in Gorilla Land;" "Apple Blossoms," "Orley Farm;" "George Rogers Clarke;" "Charty Spangler;" "What is Best;" "A Clergyman's Adventure;" "My Whistling Neighbor;" "The Adventures of Philip;" "Captain Alicant;" "Audience of the Queen of Spain;" "On being found out;" "Grace and I;" and the usual features of the latter pages. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York City.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Number 44 of this truly literary publication, is on our table. We have frequently expressed our good opinion of the *Atlantic*, and have no cause whatever to change it. Our old friend, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," still contributes to it, as does, also, Mrs. Stowe, Prof. Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Russell Lowell, and other standard writers. The articles in No. 44, are: "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Greek Lines;" "The Rose enthroned;" "A Bag of Meal;" "Napoleon the Third;" "Concerning Things Slowly Learnt;" "American Navigation;" "Denmark Vesey;" "New York Seventh Regiment;" "Army-Hymn;" "The Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebellion;" "Recent American Publications." Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

WHERE IS COVODE?—As even the Republican papers are compelled to admit that the State Administration is corrupt and rotten, would it not be well for that party to hold a State Convention and recommend John Covode to lift the Curtin a little with his powerful and far-smelling proboscis?

☞The reported capture of Sewall's Point by Gen. Butler, is all a hoax. There was no fight there at all.

For the Bedford Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND IN 1812.

MR. MEYERS:

It sometimes becomes useful to refer to past events and recall former opinions to illustrate the present. Hence I send you the following, taken from the *Boston Columbian Centinel*, of August, 1812. The article is headed "Separation of the States."

"If Mr. Madison will restore us our commerce, "our rights, our means of subsistence, our peace, "we should gladly receive those blessings "from his hand:—But if he can not do this (and "we think he wants the inclination if not the "power) let Mr. Clinton's or any other Demo-"cratic arm be extended to our assistance.—"Nothing can be more reasonable than our re-"quest. We would simply stipulate that com-"merce shall not be systematically crippled in "peace, and then be systematically forced to "bear the burdens of war. Such a condition is "unequal, and it cannot be endured. What "symptoms of disaffection to the Union is man-"ifest in declaring this truth! The Union is "dear—but *commerce is still more dear*. We "will cleave to the Union to the last extremity "A settled policy to abandon commerce woul "be such an extremity.—To expect the peopl "of the *Eastern States* to renounce *their com "merce* for the sake of the Union when in fac "they agreed to the *Union for the sake of thei "commerce is irrational and absurd.* It mus "be matter of great indifference to the peopl "of those States in general, whether *commer "or country* shall be permanently abandone "It is *commeree* which makes our country valu "able, as it is instrumental and necessary to th "comforts which render it dear. And whe "the Farmers as well as Merchants shall thor "oughly understand the tendency and bearin "of the destruction of commerce, they migh "prefer to imitate the example of their ancesto "and quit a country which will not protec "their rights rather than submit to oppressio "and ruin. *When therefore the time shall ar "rive presenting to the people the alternative "between severing the Union and submitting t "a permanent anti-commercial policy, there ca "be no difficulty in predicting the rest.* We "pray the time may not arrive; but we believe "if the present administration keep their places "it may be considered as at hand."

Such was the opinion of New England in August, 1812, sixteen or seventeen months before the meeting of the celebrated Hartford Convention. Such views she fearlessly maintained in the midst of a war with a *Foreign Enemy*. Was she right? If wrong, surely she should now, in the midst of *civil war*, have some indulgence towards the same doctrines now entertained by our Southern brethren who claim the right of opposing the systematic, inauguraton of an anti-slavery policy.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

MR. EDITOR:—The subjoined anonymus letter was received by me a few days ago. I am accused therein of being a "Secessionist of the blackest dye!" and of having attended a "Secession meeting in Cumberland." Now, Mr. Editor, I propose to pay the above reward to any man, or set of men, that will satisfactorily prove that I ever attended any meeting of the kind in Cumberland or elsewhere. I have always been a Union man—did not merely become one at the eleventh hour, like some of those who now claim to be such thorough Union men—but stood up for the Union when reason and common sense might have saved it and prevented the necessity, if there be necessity, for civil war. As I was then, so I am now, a Union man to the core, and as such I expect to live and to die. If the reward of a consistent friend of the Union and one whose heart's wish is to see our country flourish and prosper, is that he and his family shall be driven away from their home, then, indeed, there is but little encouragement to be a Union man in Bedford county and what is more, but little law, order or civil liberty.—I also offer five dollars reward to the author, or authors, of the cowardly anonymous letter herewith appended, if he, or they, will publish their names in your paper, provided they can bring the certificate of twelve of their nearest neighbors that they have heretofore been considered honorable and sensible men.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. W. GUMP.

Napier tp., May 25th, '61.

[The following is the letter above spoken of, spelling, &c., as in the original.]

Bedford May, 1861.

Dr Sir

It is reported that you are a secessionist of the blackest dye having attened a meeting of that kind when in cumberlend not long since. Can it be possible that a man Born and Bred and owes his all to this free land of ours can lend a hand to destroy the, constitution of Our land and it the same as it came from the hands of Washington Jefferson Madisson & other fathers of our Country and more has not the administration of affairs not allways been in hands, of the opposition to the present administration with (a few Exceptions) And chiefly controled by the verry men who now are Rebelling—If there were Rights of which they were entitled why did they not give them to them the south and not Leave it untill power was taken from them (Sir it is only a pretext) Now sir the object of my writing is to inform you that onless you come out and proclaime yourself a union man (so soon as your family is well) You will be driven from your home or Receive a halter, as cravat, you must go to your friends the Rebbels Yours truly as a caution

BROAD TOP COAL.—The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending 22d inst., amounted to 5,362 tons, being an increase of 1729 tons over the shipments for the coresponding week of last year. The Philadelphia *Mining Register* says: "Of the 5,362 tons, 4,138 were passed upon the Philadephia and Reading Railroad for tidewater at the Richmond piers in this city, whence it is distributed in boats to points on New York Bay, the Hudson river, Long Island sound, and other waters. Large numbers of miners from Cumberland and Pittsburg are arriving at Broad Top and are put to work in the mines." Several parties from the Cumberland region passed through here lately on their way to Coalmont.

THE STAY LAW.

he following is a carefully revised copy of Stay Law, recently passed by our State islature. Its provisions are of the utmost portance to all classes of citizens, and should attentively studied by every one of our read- In some of its particulars, in is quite mys- ing, and well puzzle "even a Philadelphia yer:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate d House of Representatives of the Common- alth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly t, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of e same: That upon all judgments now re- aining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained ithin six months from the passage of this act, ere shall be a stay of execution for one year om the passage hereof as regards judgments tained after the date hereof. Provided that e defendant is possessed of real estate ithin the respective county or counties in hich such judgment shall have been obtained, r in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sail on execution, of said defendent shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgement, or from the passage of this act, which security shall satisfy the court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such evidence as may be required, that they are the bona fide owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgement, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants at any stage of the proceedings before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or [illegible] any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral.

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the proivsions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. AND PROVIDED, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained for less; than six months arrearage of interest. PROVIDED, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgments entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. AND PROVIDED further, That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by the sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on whicha sale by judicial process has been actually made.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF THE TROOPS AT LANCASTER.—The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania troops, encamped near Lancaster, are almost in a state of insubordination consequent upon the shocking condition of the commissary department. The authorities have demanded a reform. Much of the pork is rancid or putrescent, and the supply of bread insufficient. For supper on Thursday night a company of seventy-four men had only *fourteen* pounds of bread, and the pork furnished them being unfit to eat was thrown away.

The Union Guards of Reading, Capt. Griffith, and Keystone Infantry of Womelsdorf, Capt. Shearer, are part of the 14th Regiment. If the State cannot or will not provision our gallant soldiers decently, their friends will have to attend to their wants. It is a burning shame that they should be treated in such a way—worse than a human man would treat his dog. Some one will have a fearful account to render for all this.—*Reading Gazette.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

INVASION OF VIRGINIA BY FEDERAL TROOPS!

ALEXANDRIA, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS AND FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS!

COL. ELLSWORTH MURDERED!

THE MURDERER PUT TO DEATH!

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Within a few hours past there have been important military movements. It was suspected yesterday that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not at that time be reliably ascertained.

The New York 2d, 12th, 7th, and 21st regiments, New Jersey and Michigan brigades, and Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves were, so far as is at present ascertained, constituted the forces to advance upon Virginia.

The Washington City National Rifles, Capt. Smead, at about ten o'clock last night passed over Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, and connects Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the latter terminus until two o'clock this morning, acting as an advance guard. These were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity. Subsequently the New York 2d and 12th regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades crossed the bridge.

The Virginia pickets having been driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one of the New Jersey regiments stopped at the Forks, a mile from Long Bridge, to wait for orders.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia at an early hour this morning.—Firing was heard, occasioned by the forcing of Virginia pickets.

STILL LATER.

The New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th New York and the New Jersey regiment hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over the community. Col. Ellsworth, who had hauled down the Secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon after shot by a concealed foe. His dead body has been brought over to the Navy Yard.

The accounts from Alexandria are somewhat confused, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth was instantly put to death; some say by both bullets and the bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria the Virginia troops fired at them and fled. Visitors to that city say that the scenes were intensely exciting.

It seems to be true that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria, and the Manassas Gap railroads, with the view of intercepting the advance of the Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York and the two Ohio regiments. A third Connecticut regiment came in this morning.

Archbishop Hughes for Peace.

The opinions of Archbishop Hughes upon the civil war, which have been looked for with much interest by a large class of our fellow-citizens, are given to the public in the Metropolitan Record. We extract a portion of the remarks of this eminent divine, who, we rejoice to percieve, raises his influential voice in favor of peace.

Above all the wars, a civil war is the most deplorable and the most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and vanquished.—Its progress is marked by ruin and desolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and carnage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the nobler attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilzation, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect, but it does not purify the aspirations nor elevate the moral nature of the race. * * *

We have heard a proposition made by a prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, that we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the moment. It was nothing more or less than a recommendation of the policy which England has pursued toward Ireland. The speaker expressed himself in favor of taking away the plantations from the Southern owners and bestowing them as land bounties upon the Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have intimated, is not an original one, as it was partially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation—a system which is calculated to plunge the country irremediably into a war that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and revenge that may live through centuries.

The proposition to which we have referred is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has been published in one or two of our New York daily papers. It is nothing more nor less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and by so doing, to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact on our own soil the fiendish brutalities of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage nature of the negro against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our whole country would stand appalled; it would be to encourage the whole black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterise all negro insurrections. * * * * *

Have we now sunk so low in the scale of humanity; have we so far forgotten our obligations as christian men, even before we have rightly entered into the heat of the conflict, to camly tolerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

We ask, in the name of God, what are we coming to? if we must fight, cannot we fight like civilized, not to say christian men? It is said that the Mohican warrior could tell by the scalp of his victim to which of the six hated tribes his dead enemy belonged, and that his hatred and disgust were equally expressed, no matter if his foe was an Oneida or an Onandagua. It was not an enemy of his tribe or nation merely, but a personal foe who sought his individual life. Is the contest, then, one in which private vengeance is to be wreaked under the cover of authority? If so, we have only to go a step lower in brutality and offer a bounty for scalps, greater or less, according as they are torn from the heads of fighting men or of unresisting women and children.

The Coming Election.

In the heat and excitement caused by the prospect of war, and the attendant circumstances of political and financial prostration, the coming election has almost been lost sight of. Perhaps it is best that when the common country is involved in imminent peril to lay aside, so far as is necessary for the country's safety, party bias and party prejudice, and endeavor to save that which is the ostensible object of all parties, and without which parties could not exist. Now we have heard the idea frequently advanced, and it has been publicly thrown out through the columns of the *Juniata Sentinel* that in these perilous times party lines should be entirely forgotten, all parties meet on one common platform and in the spirit of *unity* thus fill the offices which become vacant this fall.

So far as our experience goes, this idea has, we believe, come from Republicans; and we firmly believe it to be but a ruse to add strength to that party, which has been for sometime trembling upon its foundations; but an idea, and a very plausible and seemingly fair one it is, to gull Democrats to the support of the Republican party. Ah, yes, they must invent some new story to tell. Wide Awake torch light processions are now not exactly the thing. They cannot at this juncture ride into power upon their sectional doctrines, the damning effect of which has already been made known, and since this refuge of lies has failed them, they turn round and say to Democrats, in the clemency of their souls, "we will now unite with you upon the common ground of our country's safety." For our own part we are willing upon all and every occasion, when the safety of our country is imperiled, through any cause whatever, to stand up in its defence, but never to depart from those principales which we believe to be necessary for its perpetuation.

We hope evry Democrat is willing to stand up for his country in its hour of trial, but still cling to Democratic principles. We are in favor of holding delegate elections in the several townships, holding a *Democratic Convention*, nominating *Democratic candidates*, and then electing them; of keeping up the party organization, and rallying around the principles of the Constitution as embodied in the Democratic creed and we do not believe a desertion of these principles necessary even in time of war.—*Juniata True Democrat.*

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact, arise the very many cases where this desease is mistaken for some other and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

☞Call at H. C. Reamer's and get a copy of Baxter's Volunteer's Manual.

☞Don't believe one half the stories telegraphed concerning the war.

—MARRIED—

RITCHEY—CRIST.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Daniel Ritchey to Miss Susanna Crist, both of Union township.

New Advertisements.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self Raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

which has but 191 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES,"

which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co., Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores. Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to under sell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Announcements.

[Those notices marked with a star (*) are prepaid.]

Associate Judge.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN S. RITCHEY, ESQ., of Bedford Township, for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN C. BLACK for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. MARDORFF, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JNO. BOOR, of Bedford Borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

We are authorized to announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce DAVID EVANS, of Monroe tp., as a candidate for Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are requested to announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, if nominated by the Democratic county Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. POWELL, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY TAYLOR, of St. Clair tp., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MASTER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, November Term, 1860.

WHEREAS at the aforesaid Term of the said court, Judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict, said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and, whereas, at the April Term of said court, A. D. 1861, the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell real estate, unless the said defendant should pay the portion of the said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D., 1861, with interest,

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of June, next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the Right, Title and Interest of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To Thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, situated in Bedford Township, near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said defendant, aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Master, &c.

Bedford, May 31st, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd., on

TUESDAY, 25th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

one Tract of first-rate Patented Land, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, containing 189 acres and 138 perches, nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a Tenant house, a good Bank Barn, nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situate on the North-west side of Chestnut Ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved, and a good quality of Limestone Land.

Terms of Sale—One-third to remain in the premises during the lifetime of the widow, interest to be paid her annually, one-third of the balance in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK,
Administrator.

May 24th, '61.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S

GREAT SPEECH FOR THE UNION.

This superb Engraving, measuring 30x46 inches, representing one of the sublimest scenes ever enacted in that august assembly, the Senate of the United States, exhibits the immortal "Defender of the Constitution," as he addressed that body on the great Compromise measures of 1850. Around him may be seen the daguerreotyped likenesses of more than one hundred Senators and distinguished strangers drawn thither by Mr. Webster's great fame, to listen to his speech.

Resolved to put this glowing Picture within the means of every lover of "WEBSTER AND THE UNION," we have reduced the price from $3,00, for which it has so long been sold, to the merely nominal price of $1,25. Each Engraving will be accompanied by a printed OUTLINE KEY, showing the name and place of each member of the Senate. Of those ordering the picture to be sent through the Mail, 13 cents in addition will be required. Agents wanted. Address, BURNET & CO.

Room No 11, 64 Nassau Street, N. Y.

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant,*" published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,* &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St., New York.

May 17th, '61. 3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Adm'r.

May 10th, '61.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, and proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility,* whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles,* upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia,* innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa,* even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption,* this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis,* this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism,* both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

R B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 8 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
W. W. BRIM.

Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD }
MICHAEL WERTZ. } Admr's

May 17th, '61.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Thursday, 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER
Auditor.

May 17th, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Daniel Buzzard, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

May 17th, '61.

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

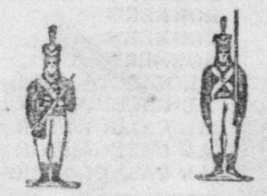
GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

ATTENTION!



THE BEST MILITARY BOOK EVER PUBLISHED

NOW READY,

BAXTER'S

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style. And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER

160 *ENGRAVINGS,*

Showing the Different Positions in the

FACINGS AND MANUAL OF ARMS,

And complete directions relative to

LOADING AND FIRING

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO

SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,

And in conformation with the

ARMY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRESENT WAR.

BY

Lt. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER,

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD

This Book is Officially approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages, Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK

IS ALSO

PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

At the same price, and is the only

GERMAN BOOK OF AMERICAN MILITARY TACTICS

Published in the United States

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every

CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE

In the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies, ...	$2.00
" Fifty "	8.00
" Hundred "	15.00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞ If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

THE

CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adopted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations.

Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

Single copies of the above Books

MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE,

To any Address in the United States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Pub's.
607 SANSOM ST., PHILAD'A.

To whom all Orders should be addressed.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will on

SATURDAY 8th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

expose to public Sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and county aforesaid, late the property of said deceased, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum, on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log Barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. TERMS:—Twenty Five Dollars on day of Sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale.

JOHN W. SAMS,
Executor.

May. 10th '61. 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
Administrator.

May 3d, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, Esq, late of Hopewell township ded'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK.
Adm'r., residing in the town of Hopewell.

May 3, 1861–6t.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable inequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musicians in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, an improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions,* and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY 15th JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz: 350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and South Side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a Log House and Shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r. of Dan'l. Means dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
v20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits,
Piles,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms.

* * * * * * *

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH
Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 18, 1860.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE

IF

PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith, as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.

Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.–3m.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Sciences city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each.
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,
8 copies	TEN "
4 copies	SIX "
3 copies	FIVE "
Under 3 copies	TWO each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9,00
Junior (daily) do	5,00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.
Editors and Proprietors.

91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM

AND THE SACRED PLACES

SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older schollars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

TO THE LADIES!

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the City, an elegant assortment of millinery goods, comprising Bonnets, Shakers, Flats, Ribands, Flowers, Rouches, Bonnet Frames, Ladies' Dress Caps, &c., &c., also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order.

They have been carefully selected by a milliner from the East, of long experience and good taste, whose services have been engaged for the coming season. Having bought low for cash, we are determined to sell low for cash, or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Bedford, May 3d, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE

By virtue of an order of Sale directed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th JUNE NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less,—all cleared but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a Two-Story Rough-Cast and Log House, Barn and other out-buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never-failing well of good water is also in the yard. This property is valuable in many respects, and, as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

TERMS and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WERKING,
Adm'r. of the Estate of David F. Brown, dec'd.

May the 10th, '61. 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE
AARON WHETSONE,
Administrators.

May 10th. '61.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

New York, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. Robbins, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15,	fast 4 seconds.			Aug. 15,	fast 18 seconds.		
July 1,	- 6	do		Sept. 1,	- 23	do	
" 15,	- 10	do		" 15,	- 28	do	
Aug. 1,	- 16	do		Oct. 1,	- 32	do	

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. Robbins, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.—6mo.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
Administrator.

May 3d, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, Esq., late of Hopewell township ded'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
Adm'r., residing in the town of Hopewell.

May 3, 1861—6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill,
Bedford, Nov. 16. JOHN NELSON

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. at Dr. Harry'

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. }
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station. Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country

The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12. 1860.

JACOB REED,
BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes. and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins. Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandise Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phila.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.—1y.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(*In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, by the Register of Blair county, upon the last will and testament of Conrad Claycomb, late of Frankstown township, in said county, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
CONRAD CLAYCOMB,
Ex'ors., residing in Union tp., Bedford co.

April 19.

NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WERKING,
Adm'r.

April 12, 1861.

CALL AND SEE!!

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!! Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles just received, and for sale cheap, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallie case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemrtical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers, Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1.00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

Address:

M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

Nov. 30, 1860.—6ms.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60—1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them, when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, }
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. }

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL— AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19,'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on Julianna Street, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of of James Williams, late of Napier tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
April 12, 1861. Ex'ors